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## JANUARY MEETING, 1870.

A stated monthly meeting was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M., the President in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read by the Recording Secretary.

The Librarian read his usual list of donors to the library for the month preceding.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter of acceptance from Thomas B. Akins, Esq., of Halifax, N.S.

The President announced as a gift to the library from our associate, Mr. Norton, now in Europe, copies of three letters of Columbus, in photographic *fac simile*, for which the grateful acknowledgments of the Society were ordered. (See p. 223.)

The President read a letter of invitation to the officers of the Massachusetts Historical Society, from the Committee of Invitation at Peabody, Mass., to attend the funeral of the late Mr. George Peabody, to take place in his native town soon after the arrival of his remains in this country. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Robbins, it was —

*Voted*, That the officers of this Society be appointed and requested to represent the Society at the funeral of their late honored associate, George Peabody, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Invitation in behalf of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, and of the Committee of the town of Peabody.

The President called attention to the letter of Dr. H. I. Bowditch, relative to the Morton Memorials, read at the last meeting; in connection with which there was exhibited upon the table the Box containing the medals, &c., and also a volume of Letters and Documents relative to Dr. Morton's discovery and claims.

The Box contained a large Gold Medal from the National Institute of France, on the *obverse* of which is inscribed, "Institut National de France," and on the *reverse*, "Aca-

démie des Sciences ; Prix Montyon Médecine et Chirurgie ; Concours de 1847 et 1848 ; Wm. T. G. Morton, 1850." Also a "Cross of the Order of St. Vladimir, Russia"; and a "Cross of the Order of Wasa, Sweden and Norway." It also encloses a large Silver Box, bearing this inscription : "This box, containing one thousand dollars, is presented to William Thomas Green Morton, by the members of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and other citizens of Boston, May 8, 1848. 'He has become poor in a cause which has made the world his debtor.'"

The volume of Letters is inscribed on the outside of the cover, "Morton's Claims to the First Use of *Ætherization* in Surgery." In this volume is written the conditions on which these memorials are deposited in the cabinet of the Historical Society. This volume, and the box containing the medal and crosses, are placed in a case of black-walnut, so that they can be easily seen.

Dr. BOWDITCH also sent some papers to the President, expressing the hope that gentlemen might be induced to subscribe to a fund for the erection of a simple monument over the remains of Dr. Morton, at Mount Auburn, and also to make some provision for his surviving family.

These Memorials were referred to the Standing Committee, to be cared for agreeably to the terms on which they were deposited in the cabinet of the Society.

The President asked the leave of the Society to have a cast taken from Powers's bust of Mr. Peabody in the Dowse Library, which was granted.

Mr. DEANE read the following letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle : —

5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, 21 Dec., 1869.

DEAR SIR, — Many thanks for your serial number of Proceedings, which arrived duly the other night ; and which, especially the paper on Montcalm's letter, I have read with interest and pleasure. Mr. Parkman's faithful industry is worthy of all recognition, equally so Marquis de Montcalm's accuracy and candour, and your Society's wise decision on that strange document.

Here in England, for above a year past, — when a new edition (7 volumes post octavo) of that book on *Friedrich* was sent forth, — there has been no doubt left but the Almon pamphlet was a **FORGERY**. On page 117, vol. VI., of that new edition, there has — to the foot-note of edition 1865, in reference to that letter of Montcalm's, as you already have both foot-note and it — this conclusive postscript been added, which, since you evidently have not yet seen it, I here copy and enclose.

The postscript here follows : —

“A forgotten book” (*note of first edition, 1865*). “A copy is in the Boston Athenæum Library, New England; it is a pamphlet rather than a book; contains two letters to Berryer, *Ministre de la Marine*, besides this to Molé, the cousin; publisher is the noted Almon, — in French and English.” (*From Boston Sunday Courier*, of 19th April, 1868, where this letter is reproduced.)

In the Temple Library, London, I have since found a copy, and, on strict survey, am obliged to pronounce the whole pamphlet a *forgery*, especially the two letters to “*Berrier, Ministre of Marine*,” who was not yet minister of any thing, nor thought of as likely to be, for many months after the date of these letters addressed to him as such! Internal evidence, too, were such at all wanted, is abundant in these Berryer letters; which are of gross and almost stupid structure in comparison to the *Molé* one. As this letter has already got into various books, and been argued in Parliament and high places (Lord Shelburne asserting it to be spurious, Lord Mansfield to be genuine: *Report of Parliamentary Debates*, in *Gentleman's Magazine* for November and for December, 1777; p. 515, 560), it may be allowed to continue here in the *condemned* state. Forger, probably some ex-Canadian or other American *Royalist*, anxious to do the insurgent party and their British apologists an ill turn in that critical year; — had shot — off his pamphlet to voracious Almon, who prints without preface or criticism, and even without correcting the press. (*Note of July, 1868, Vol. VI., p. 117, of Carlyle's Friedrich, London, 1869.*)

Mr. Carlyle then proceeds with his letter : —

If Mr. Parkman ever thought of publishing those *indisputable* Montcalm letters, — still better, if the Marquis de Montcalm should think of going into the French archives, and publishing as well a judicious selection of the many that must be there, — I should be very anxious to see them. Believe me yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

TO CHARLES DEANE, ESQ., *Recording Secretary, &c., &c.*

The reading of this letter called forth remarks from Mr. J. C. Gray and Mr. Parkman.

In the course of some remarks relative to Montcalm, the President stated that the well-known work entitled "Hawkins's Picture of Quebec," was put in shape and edited by his old school-master, Dr. John Carlton Fisher, formerly a resident of this city, and a fine classical scholar, who came over from England under the auspices of Edward Everett.

The President said he had received a letter from M. Jules Marcou, accepting membership in the Society.

The President presented a number of old papers from his family files, containing some interesting memoranda, of which copies are given below.

Mem<sup>d</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1712. [NEW LONDON, CONN.]

It being a fair warme morning, very unusuall for y<sup>e</sup> time of year, when, towards night, y<sup>e</sup> Hemispheer clouded, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> wind at S.E. and began to Rain, and about eight of y<sup>e</sup> clock at Night it Lightned w<sup>th</sup> very sever flashes, on a sudden, y<sup>t</sup> it seem'd every where to be High day, immediately follow'd an extraordinary clapp of Thunder, I think y<sup>e</sup> Hardest & loudest y<sup>t</sup> ever I heard; y<sup>e</sup> Tides also eb'd & flow'd 4 Times in less y<sup>n</sup> an hours space, after a most surprizing manner, Six foot higher y<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> highest Spring Tides was ever known. It did considerable damage, but y<sup>e</sup> Thunder was amazing and very terrible, breaking y<sup>e</sup> House of one of y<sup>e</sup> neighbours in Severall places, and hurting some of the children of Mr Hallam, and at some distance run along y<sup>e</sup> ground, tore it up, splitt Trees, broke great rocks, kil'd 3. cows belonging to Mr. Edgcomb, and at a miles distance or more from this damage it shattered y<sup>e</sup> windows, &c. of an another House of Mr Harriss. A most sever tempest of wind & rain follow'd for a short space, w<sup>ch</sup> broke up y<sup>e</sup> Coves & Rivers, in an instant, and y<sup>n</sup> cleared up, and a bright moon light night follow'd, a little before y<sup>e</sup> Full. M<sup>r</sup> Adams y<sup>e</sup> minister of y<sup>e</sup> Towne preacht from y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> of Job & y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> verse, y<sup>e</sup> Sabbath day following, and sung a part of y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> psalm.

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Y<sup>e</sup> eating teeth of time devours all things. A Hogshead of ancient papers of value, belonging to o<sup>r</sup> family, lost at Ipswich in New-Eng: A barrell full of papers, &c. Burnt in a warehouse at Boston.

The Names of those Worthy & ffamous Ministers of the Gospell who have declared their Judgment in Print for the Congregation Way According to the former Practice of the Churches of New England, Even the Premative Practic . . .

Doc: Owen	Mess <sup>rs</sup> : Brighman	Mess <sup>rs</sup> : Ainsworth	&	Mess <sup>rs</sup> : Hooker Junr:
Doc: Ames	Calvin	Robinson		Lathrop
Doc: Fulke	Cartwright	Cotton		Streat
Doc: Whittaker	Fenner	Davenport		Whiteing
Doc: Renolds	Parker	Hooker		Rogers Senr:
Doc: Willet	Pirkins	Norton		Simms
Doc: Taylor	Baines	Burroughs		Elliott
Doc: Sibbs	Jacob	Howe		Mather Senr: & Jr:
Doc: D. Tho: Goodwin	Wilson y <sup>e</sup> great	Allen of Dedham		of Dorchester
	Mitchell	Chancey Pr:sident		Higginson
				Thatcher
And many Other Famous in their Generation				Shepard
Men of Renown? and y <sup>e</sup> five Decenting Ministers				Stone
viz: Mess <sup>rs</sup> : Wm: Bridge; Phillip Ney; Jos: Carell; Sydrack Symson.*				Bartlett

Indorsed, — The Names of Ministers &c in favor of the Congregational way of Worship. No date.

The President announced as a gift to the Society from Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, of Roxbury, the portraits of Governor Joseph Dudley and his wife, Rebecca (Tyng) Dudley. These excellent pictures were probably painted in England, but there appears to be no tradition in the family as to the name of the artist.

The President said that this gift was accompanied by some valuable manuscripts, and he would call upon the Recording Secretary, Mr. Deane, for a description of them.

Mr. DEANE said that the papers presented by Mr. Dudley consisted chiefly of parchment deeds. The earliest was the *original* of the celebrated conveyance of the Province of Maine, by Ferdinand Gorges, Esq., to John Usher, the agent of the Colony of Massachusetts, for £1250, dated the 13th of March, 1677–8. Gorges's signature is appended to the instrument, but the seal is wanting. Usher's conveyance to the Colony is dated two days after that of Gorges; namely, the 15th of March. Copies of each are recorded in the office of the Secretary of State in Boston; and both have been published in the Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., Vol. II. pp. 257–264.

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\* Thomas Goodwin was one of the five Dissenting Brethren. — Eds.

The original Commission to Joseph Dudley, as Deputy-Governor of the Province of West New Jersey, is among these papers. It is doubtful if Dudley ever entered upon the duties of that office. Dr. Coxe, in the following year, 1691, conveyed the government and territories to a number of persons associated under the name of "The West Jersey Society" (Smith's New Jersey, p. 207).

The only *printed* document is a broadside proclamation of Governor Dudley, for a "General Embargo," issued the 9th of June, 1711, the day after the arrival at Boston of Col. Nicholson, who went to England after the reduction of Port Royal to solicit another expedition against Canada, of which the ill-fated attempt of Sir Hovenden Walker, of that year, was the result. (See Hutchinson, II., 190.)

In this list will be found the manuscript "Life of Mr. Thomas Dudley," written probably by Cotton Mather. In the "Magnalia," at pages 15-19 of Book II., is a brief notice of Thomas Dudley, in the course of which Mather says: "I had prepared and intended a more *particular Account* of this gentleman; but not having any opportunity to commit it unto the *Perusal* of any Descended from him, (unto whom I am told it will be unacceptable for me to Publish any thing of this kind by *them* not *Perused*) I have laid it aside, and summed all up in this more *General Account*." The style of the manuscript, and the identity of certain passages and phrases in the two accounts, would seem to indicate one origin. The manuscript is not in Mather's handwriting, but in that of a contemporary. It may have been copied from the original for the use of the Dudley family, through whom it has now found a resting-place in the Library of this Society.

By referring to the printed "Proceedings" of this Society for February and April, 1858, it will be seen that Mr. George Adlard, of New York, forwarded to the Society a copy of this Life of Thomas Dudley (with some other papers) for publication. It had been transcribed by him from this manuscript, then

temporarily in possession of a gentleman in this city. This transcript, with the other papers sent by Mr. Adlard, were referred to a committee, of which the late Joseph Willard was chairman. The committee were not satisfied of the verbal accuracy of Mr. Adlard's transcript, and were unwilling to recommend the publication of the paper unless an opportunity could be had of comparing it with the manuscript from which it was copied. As that opportunity was not afforded them, Mr. Adlard's papers were placed in the possession of the Society, subject to his order.

In 1862, Mr. Adlard issued a volume, entitled "The Sutton-Dudleys of England and the Dudleys of Massachusetts in New England," — a work of considerable interest. In this volume was printed the Life of Thomas Dudley, from the transcript made by him. By comparing this copy *as printed*, with the manuscript just deposited in the Library of the Society, it will be seen that the committee referred to were fully justified in the position they took; namely, that it would not be safe to print from Mr. Adlard's copy alone. Mr. Deane thought it was the duty of the Society now to print this memoir according to the early manuscript just intrusted to the Society's care.

The following is a list of the papers presented by Mr. Dudley, — a few of which are printed in full: —

1. Deed from Ferdinando Gorges to John Usher, of the Province of Maine, March 13, 1677 (1678, N.S.).
2. Oxford Patent granted to Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton, Robert Thompson, and Daniel Coxe, by James II., dated Jan. 11, 1687 (1688, N.S.).
3. Deed of Tract of Land along the Charles River, granted to Joseph Dudley, signed by Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, July 5, 1688.
4. Confirmatory Deed of several Lots of Land in the Town of Roxbury, from Sir Edmund Andros, Governor, to Joseph Dudley dated July 20, 1688.
5. Grant of Land in the Nipmug country, called Manchaug, to Joseph Dudley and William Stoughton, dated Jan. 5, 1688 (1689, N.S.).



6. Commission of Joseph Dudley as Deputy Governor of the Province of West New Jersey; signed by Dr. Daniel Coxe, Governor of said Province, Dec. 5, 1690.

"To all People to whom this p'sent Writing shall come I Daniel Coxe of London Doct<sup>r</sup> in Physick Governour of the Province of West New Jersey in America, and of the Islands and Territories thereunto belonging send Greeting, Know yee that I the said Daniel Coxe have nominated constituted and appointed in my place my well beloved Friend Joseph Dudley of Roxbury in New England Esq<sup>r</sup> to be Deputy Governour of the said province of West New Jersey and the Islands and Territories thereunto belonging, hereby granting unto the said Joseph Dudley the full power authority exercise and office of Deputy Governour of the said Province Islands and Territories, and all and every such and the like powers authorities priviledges Jurisdictions Fees profits and perquisites as any Deputy Governour there, under his late Majesty when Duke of York, or any other Deputy Governour there by force or vertue of the several Letters Patents of his late Majesty King Charles the Second bearing date the Twelfth of March in the Sixteenth year of his late reigne, and the twenty ninth of June in the sixteenth or twenty sixth year of his said Reigne, or any deputation or deputations by from or under his late Maj<sup>ty</sup> when Duke of Yorke, or by from or under any other Governour of the said province Islands and Territories or otherwise howsoever lawfully did might or ought to have used exercised or enjoyed in or Over the said province Lands territories People and Inhabitants therein or in any of them, To have use exercise execute and enjoy the said Office of Deputy Governour and all the said powers authorities priviledges and Jurisdictions, Together with all Fees profits and perquisites thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining Unto the said Joseph Dudley For and during the full Terme and space of Three yeares next ensuing after the first arrival of the said Joseph Dudley in the said Province of West New Jersey aforesaid If I the said Daniel Coxe shall soe long live and continue Governour of the said province, Soe alwaies That the said Joseph Dudley in the use and Exercise of the said Powers authorities and Jurisdictions shall pursue such lawful Instructions and directions as he shall from time to time receive from mee the said Daniel Coxe Provided That if I the said Daniel Coxe shall arrive in the said Province before the arrival of the said Joseph Dudley, there, or at any time afterwards within the said space of Three yeares, That then and in any of the said cases This present Grant and deputation

shall immediately from thenceforth be utterly void and of none effect, Anything herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. In witness whereof I the said Daniel Coxe have hereunto set my hand and seal this Fifth day of December Anno domini 1690 And in the Second year of the reign of Our Sovererigne Lord and Lady William and Mary by the grace of god King and Queen of England, &c,“

“DAN: COXE ”

“Signed sealed & deliv: by Dr. DANIELL COX  
in presence of NICHOLAS HAYWARD Notary  
Publick & Register of West New Jersey & of  
the witnesses underwritten.”

“RICHARD HAYNES  
JNO: TUDER  
DANIEL WHARLEY  
THO: RICHARDSON  
JAMES BRAIN  
BENJ: BRAIN”

Quod attestor rogatus,  
NIC HAYWARD, Civitas  
1690. No. Pub.

7. Commission of William Dudley as Major of Foot in the Province of Massachusetts Bay; signed by Joseph Dudley, Governor, Dec. 9, 1710.

8. A Proclamation for a General Embargo, June 9, 1711 — a printed broadside.

[This proclamation is printed on the following page, in order that it may be given entire on one page.]

9. The Life of Thomas Dudley.

[The Life of Dudley will be found, farther on, printed entire.]



By His *EXCELLENCY*,

Joseph Dudley Esq.

Captain General and GOVERNOUR in Chief, in and over Her Majesties Provinces of the *Massachusetts-Bay* and *New-Hampshire in New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

## A P R O C L A M A T I O N

For a General Embargo.

*In Obedience to Her Majesties Commands:*

**I** Do, by and with the Advice of Her Majesties Council, hereby Order a strict Embargo upon all Outward bound Merchant Ships and Vessels; and that none be permitted to Sail from the several Ports and Harbours where they now are until further Order; Except Fishing and Coasting Provision Sloops and Vessels, Wood and Lumber Sloops. Of which all the Officers of Her Majesties Customs, Naval and Impost Officers, Captains and Commanders of Castles and Forts are strictly Commanded to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly. And not to Grant Clearings or Passes, nor to suffer any Ship or Vessel, other than as aforesaid, to Sail out of any Port or Harbour, or to pass any Castle, Fort or Fortification, without particular Express Order for the same from my Self.

Given at the Council Chamber in *Boston* the Ninth Day of *June*, 1711.  
In the Tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady *ANNE*,  
by the Grace of GOD of GREAT BRITAIN, *France* and *Ireland*,  
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By Order of the Governour, by &  
with the Advice of the Council,

J. DUDLEY.

Isaac Addington Secr.

G O D Save the Queen.

**THE LIFE**  
**OF**  
**MR. THOMAS DUDLEY,**

SEVERAL TIMES GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS COLONY, IN NEW ENGLAND."

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MR. DUDLEY was born in the town of Northampton, in the year 1674.\* His father was Capt<sup>n</sup> Roger Dudley, who was slain in the wars, when this his son & one only daughter were very [young]. But he might say in his experience that when he was forsaken of father and mother, then God took him up & stirred up some friends that took special charge of him even in his childhood. 'Twas said, that there was five hundred pounds left for him in an unknown hand, which was not so long concealed but that it came to light in due time, and was seasonably delivered into his own hands after he came to mans estate; but before that time he passed through many changes, wherein he found the goodness of God, both in way of protection and preservation, by all which experiences he was the better prepared for such eminent services for the Church of God which he was in after time called unto. In his minority & childhood it pleased God to move the heart of one Mrs. Puefroy, a gentlewoman famed in the parts about North-Hampton for wisdom, piety and works of charity: by her care he was trained up in some Latin school, wherein he learned the rudiments of his grammar, the which he improved afterwards by his own industry to considerable advantage, so as he was able even in his age to understand any Latin author as well as the best clerk

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\* An error for 1574. The true year of his birth is said to be 1576.—EDS.

in the country that had been continually kept to study ; which made it the more remarkable in the observation of some ministers, in whose hearing he was sometimes occasioned to read something out of a Latin book, who, by his false pronunciation gathered\* he did not understand what he read ; but upon further search and enquiry they found that he understood the language as well as themselves, altho for want of school literature he missed the true pronunciation according to the rules of grammar to which children are exactly held at school ; and probably after the decease of his parents he had not opportunity of that advantage, so long as many children under their parents wings [fai]led to enjoy it. But so soon as ever he had passed his childhood he was, by those that stood his best friends, preferred to be a page to the Earle of North-Hampton, under whom he had opportunity to learn courtship & whatever belonged to civility & good behaviour. With that Earle he tarried till he was ripe for higher services, and then was taken by Judge Nichols to be his clerk, who being his kinsman also, by the mother's side, took more special notice of him ; and from him, being a prompt young man, he learned much skill in the law, & attained to such abilities as rendered him capable of performing a Secretary's place, for he was known to have a very good pen, to draw up any writing in succinct and apt expressions, which so far commended him to the favour of the judge that he would never have dismissed † him from his service, but have preferred him to some more eminent and profitable employment under him, but that he was prevented by death to put in execution what he had designed for his further promotion. But by this time he had attained to so much skill as to know how to live in the world, and undertake businesses of considerable moment, as was well known afterwards when it came to the trial. But before any opportunity of that nature fell out, which called him to put in practice what he had learned, or was able to do by his pen, he was called

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\* Mr Adlard prints, "false pronunciation *altered*." — Eds.

† Mr. Adlard prints, "*assigned* him from his service." — Eds

to attempt something by his sword ; for being a young gent<sup>a</sup> well known in & about North-Hampton for his wit, metal and spirit, when once there came down a press from the Queen for the raising soldiers to go over into France, in the time of the civil wars in Henry the Fourths days, the young lads about North-Hampton were none of them willing to enter into the service till a commission was sent down to this young gallant to be their captain, and then presently there were fourscore that were willing to list themselves under him as their captain. With these he was sent over into France, which being at that time an Academy of Arms as well as of Arts, he had opportunity to furnish himself with such military skill as fitted him to command in the field as well as on the bench. The service that he and his company were put upon in France was to help Amiens, before which city the King at that time lay. But Providence so ordered it that when both parties were drawn into the field, by some interposition or other, a treaty of peace prevailed, which prevented engaging in any battle for that time. Whereupon young Captain Dudley, perceiving that the King of France was persuaded to put up his sword, and that the end of his service was obtained without shedding of blood, he returned back into England, having in this expedition learned so much skill and experience in military affairs as might enable him the better to manage designs of that nature, if he was ever like to be called thereunto.

After his return into England he settled again about North-Hampton, & there meeting with a gentlewoman both of good estate and good extraction, he entered into marriage with her, and then took up his habitation for sometime in that part of the country, where he enjoyed the ministry of Mr. Dodd, Mr. Cleever, & one Mr. Winston, who was a very solid and judicious divine as any thereabouts, thô he never published anything in print as some others did. By the ministry of these men, as likewise of Mr. Hildersham, a man famously known, all England over, by his writings, it pleased the Almighty to sea-

son this Mr. Dudley's heart with the saving knowledge of the truth, so as ever after he became a serious Christian, a great lover of religion, & follower of those ministers that either preached, professed or practised it. And those ministers before-named, of whom he was a constant hearer, being such as were then called Puritans or Non-conformists, Mr. Dudley was himself also moulded into the knowledge & persuasion of that way, so as he became a zealous asserter thereof, but yet so as they were only sober, orthodox divines & Christians, that he chose always to consort himself with; for there was no man that more hated fanatics and wild opinionists than he did, notwithstanding he was so strenuous an oppugner of conformity & the ceremonies of the Church of England, of which this following story may be a sufficient evidence.

As he was once riding up to London, out of North-Hampton shire or Lincoln shire, that lyes more northward from London, he chanced to meet with a gent<sup>n</sup> upon the road, with whom he fell into discourse as they rode along. This gent<sup>n</sup> was in a little time ready to open his mind to Mr. Dudley, and being free of speech, intimated his dislike of conformity, and telling him that it was part or the principal end of his going to London, to move the Council Table for more liberty of conscience and freedom from the imposition of their ceremonies. Mr. Dudley was so well affected toward those things that he proffered\* him when he came to London to bear him company whither he went upon that design, & that he would to the utmost of his power stand by him, to bring about any motion of that nature. The remains of their travelling together that day was wholly taken up with discourse of that nature, till they came to the inn where they minded to lodge at night. And that they might be better acquainted together, Mr. Dudley was willing to lodge with him in the same chamber, altho not in the same bed, because he was utterly a stranger to him,

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\* Mr. Adlard prints, "he *preferred time* when he came to London." — Eds.

saving what acquaintance he might have gained in the way. And so they spent the evening in amicable & religious discourse till bed time, when they took leave of each other. But after their first sleep & past the middle of the night, this strange gent<sup>a</sup> being hot headed & full of wild notions, with which his brain was so much overheated that indisposed him to sleep; this occasioned him to call out to Mr. Dudley to see if he were awake; and finding that he either so was, or was willing to appear so, to gratify this his new friend, he p<sup>r</sup>esently entered upon strange & sublime fancies, to the amazing of Mr. Dudley; telling him that he was once persuaded that he himself was the Messiah. How! quoth Mr. Dudley, like one affrightend, what mean you by that? I say, quoth he, I did once really conceit myself to be the Messiah that was to come into the world; and I do now still think that I am the King of Jerusalem: with which words Mr. Dudley was so astonished, that he immediately with the bed staff knocked for the Chamberlain to carry him into another chamber, and prepare him another bed; for, says he, here is one says he is King of Jerusalem, and I do not know but before morning he may, like John of Leydens, take me for one of the enemies of his kingdom, & endeavor to assassinate me in my bed, as he did some of his followers; and therefore resolved to abide no longer with him in the same room, as was said of John the Evangelist, That he would not tarry in the same bath in which was Cerinthus,\* the apostate and grand heretic. They that love the Lord must of necessity hate evil; and they that love his truth cannot but hate error that is contrary thereunto. By this first specimen of his zeal Mr. Dudley was the better prepared to encounter with the enemies of the truth in after time. By these and such like discoveries of his eminent worth and abilities, Mr. Dudley began to be well known in those places where his abode was, & by being a follower of Mr. Dod, he came into

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\* Mr. Adlard prints this "*Coricular*." — Eds.



the knowledge of the Lord Say & Lord Compton, & other persons of quality, by whose means he was afterwards commended to the service of the Earl of Lincoln, who was then a young man & newly come into the possession of that Earle-  
dom, with the lands & hereditaments that belonged thereunto. The grandfather of this present Earle was called Henry, who being a bad husband had left his heirs under great entanglements, and his son, named Thomas, had never been able to wind out of that labyrinth of debts contracted by his father, so that all the difficultys were now devolved upon Theophilus, the grandchild, who was persuaded therefore to entertain Mr. Dudley as his Steward to manage his whole estate, who though it were so involved with many great debts, amounting to near twenty thousand pounds, yet his prudent, careful & faithful management of the demesns of that family, he in a few years found means to discharge all those great debts, wherein the young Earle was so ingulphed, that he saw little hope of ever wadeing through them all. But with Gods blessing on Mr. Dudleys pains & industry, he was soon freed of them. And another great and good service he did that family, by procuring a match between the daughter of the Lord Say and this Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, who was so wise, virtuous, & every way so well an accomplished lady, that she proved a great blessing to the whole family. While Mr. Dudley was employed in this service under the Earl of Lincoln, there was a notable accident fell out, which discovered his eminent piety & prudence also; whereby he showed himself both zealous for the honour of God and the purity of his worship, as well as politic to evade the subtle contrivances of profane persons that intended to have brought him into a snare in some bargain that was made about the sale of some lands or parke, or some appurtanances thereof, by the injurious drawing of the writings that concerned the payment of the money. The day assigned thereunto happened to fall out upon the Lord's day. Now two Knights that were to make payment thereof, coming to understand how the day fell

out, and hearing that Mr. Dudley, the Earle's steward, was noted to be a strict Puritan, (with whom it was not usual to meddle with secular affairs, such as was telling of money, giving receipts, discharges, &c.,) resolved to try Mr. Dudley's conscience, whether he could not dispense therewith in an exigent of a great sum of money; and to that end they determined to come to the Earles house on the Lords day morning, bringing the money along with them; Mr. Dudley perceiving their intent, and foreseeing the inconvenience which might follow if the money proffered should be refused. Mr. Dudley therefore found out a device to be even with them & yet not wrong his conscience in breaking the Sabbath; for he told the Knights that if they would needs pay the money that day and no other, they might tell it out if they would (which was their sin and not his). And, saith he, I will wait upon my lord to the church, and then come back and wait upon your selves. So carrying them into the great Hall, he directed them to lay their money upon the table, and tell it over, if they pleased; which being done by that time he came back from the church door, after his attendance upon his lord; and then finding the money ready told upon the table, he caused some that were about him to turn the money immediately into a great iron bound chest that stood at the end of the table, which having a spring lock the lid fell down and locked of it self. Now, says Mr. Dudley, I must return to the church to hear Dr. Preston, (who then preached before the Earl) and for your money I will take your tale of it, and never trouble my self at this time to tell it over again; or if that like you not, here is the key of the chest, which you may keep for your security, if you please, till the next day, when we shall have more leisure to discours those points. The Knights perceiving how handsomely they were caught, forthwith went with him to the church; and the next day one of them gave him fifty pieces that he would not make them a country talk for this business sake. Sometimes the wise are taken in their

own craft. By this instance it may appear that Mr. Dudley was not fit for such designs, and the Earle finding him so to be, would never after his acquaintance with him do any business of moment, without Mr. Dudley's counsel or advice. Some of those that overlooked his manuscripts found such an expression as this, not long after he left the Earl's family: I found the estate of the Earl of Lincoln so much, and so much in debt, which I have discharged, and have raised the rents so many hundreds p<sup>r</sup> annum. God will, I trust, bless me & mine in such a manner as Nehemiah sometime did, appealing unto the judgment of God, that knew the hearts of all men, that he had walked in the integrity of his heart before God, to the full discharge of the duty of his place. Towards the latter end of King James his reign, when there was a press for soldiers to go over into Germany with Count Mansfelt, for the recovery of the Palatinate; when the matter was first motioned, the Earl of Lincoln, who was zealously affected toward the Protestant interest, was strongly inclined to have gone over with the said Earl or Count, and should have been a Colonel in the expedition, yet resolving not to go without Mr. Dudley's advice and company; and therefore he sent down to Boston, in Lincolnshire, where Mr. Dudley then sojourned, to come forthwith to London, to order matters for this enterprise, and to be ready to accompany him therein. Mr. Dudley knew not how to refuse to wait upon his lordship, yet thought it best, as well for himself as for the Earl, to take the best counsell he could in a concern of so high a nature, not being unmindful of what Solomon said, "with good advice make war." Therefore he resolved with himself, in his passing up to London, to take Cambridge in his way, that he might advise with Dr. Preston about the design, who was a great statesman as well as a great divine, at least was conceived very well to understand the intrigues of the state in that juncture; and he altogether dissuaded Mr. Dudley, or the Earl, from having anything to do in that expedition, laying before them the

grounds of his apprehensions, on which he foresaw the sad event of the whole, as did really soon after come to pass. Dr. Preston, by reason of his frequent intercourse with the Earl of Lincoln's family, was free to discover to Mr. Dudley all that he knew, and he improved it thoroughly to take off the Earle's mind from the enterprise ; althô he was so far engaged therein as having shipt an whole troop of horse upon that account, and one brave horse for himself, valued at four-score or a hundred pieces, althô he were above twenty years old when he was sent away. 'Tis pity he had not been better employed, so as he might have answered the expectation of his lord and owner.

At another time, when the Earl of Lincoln (who it seems was wont to be very quick in his motions sometimes,) understood that there was like to be a brave fight at the Hague, in Holland, by reason of an interview of some great princes that were then to be present ; it was but five days from the time when the Earl had the first notice of it till it was to be put into execution ; yet such was his eager resolution, that he resolved, whatever hazard or cost he were at, he would be a spectator there. And no body was able to direct in the expedition so well as Mr. Dudley, who on the sudden he judged could so order all matters belonging to the Earls retinue, that in two days' time they might go from the Earles Castle of Semperingham, to the Hague, in Holland, to be p<sup>r</sup>sent at that great solemnity. When they came there, the Earl his spirits arose to such an height that he would by no means address himself to court the Count Palatine upon the knees, although he had been crowned King of Bohemia. Mr. Dudley began now to think that the Earls last error was worse than his first ; however, he was forced to find out the best way he could to excuse it, which he did to the Palsgraves satisfaction.

It was about nine or ten years that Mr. Dudley continued in the Stewards place under the Earl of Lincoln ; after which time, being wearied out with great employments, he was willing

to retire himself into a more private capacity ; for which end he left the Earles family and hired an habitation at Boston, under Mr. Cotton, with whom he became intimately acquainted ever after. But it was not many years before the necessity of the Earl of Lincolns affairs required his intermeddling therein a second time ; for he had been in a manner unto him as Joseph was to Pharaoh in Egypt, without whose assistance he could carry on no matter of moment ; so that he was a second time called to accept of the Earl's employment, wherein he continued in a manner till he removed himself and his family into New England. For upon his second employment there the times began to look black and cloudy upon the Nonconformists, of which Mr. Dudley was one to the full ; and upon that occasion, when the enterprise for New England began to be set forth, Mr. Dudley embraced that opportunity, and so resolved to leave England and travel over the sea into the deserts of America, that there he might with other Nonconformists enjoy his liberty to the utmost of what he desired. Mr. Dudley was not among the first of them that embarked in the design for New England, which is the reason why he was not numbered among the Patentees. But after the rest of the undertakers began to be acquainted with him, they soon discerned his great wisdom and other abilities, which made them pitch upon him in the second place, after Mr. Winthrop, to be their Deputy Governor, when Mr. Humphreys, who had married one of the Earl of Lincoln's sisters, found himself so encumbered with businesses that he could not be ready to come along with the rest, in the year 1630. After they arrived here Mr. Dudley was deservedly so esteemed for his wisdom, piety, justice and zeal, that he was always accounted fittest to be Deputy, when Mr. Winthrop was chosen Governor ; till a necessity of gratifying some other of the undertakers was adjudged necessary to prevent a spirit of envy & jealousy that was ready to be borne in the minds of others, who were not in like manner admitted to share in the dignity of the government, which is so glorious a thing in the

eye of all mortals that it is oft-times very difficult to allay the spirit thereof. But when it was thought meet to make a change, the lot of advancement fell in the first place upon Mr. Dudley, who was the first that succeeded Mr. Winthrop in the Governor's place, into which he was chosen at the court of election in the year 1634; in which year there falling out some occurrences of more difficulty than before, Mr. Dudley was in a needful hour called to the government; for in the case that concerned Hocking, of \_\_\_\_\_,\* who was slain at Ken-  
ebeck by some of Plymouth, Mr. Dudley differed from all the rest of the Bench, and yet was concluded afterwards to be in the right; & peradventure, if he had not been so steadfastly fixed to his own principles and judgment, but to have been swayed by the byass of other men's inclinations, some inconvenience might have fallen out; for the person murdered was one that belonged to the Lord Say, who was better known to Mr. Dudley than to any other gent<sup>n</sup> upon the Bench, yet that did not sway with him to alter his judgment, when he saw he had reason on his side; yet did he not passionately oppose those that differed from him, but placidly bore their dissent. Mr. Dudley's wisdom in managing this business will best be understood by his own letter to Mr. Bradford, the ancient Governor of Plymouth, though at that time another was in place.

“Sir,

“I am right sorry for the news which Capt. Standish and other your neighbors and my beloved friends will bring unto Plymouth, wherein I suffer with you by reason of my opinion which is different from others, who are Godly and wise amongst us here; the reverence of whose judgments causeth me to suspect mine own ignorance, yet must I remain in it, till I be convinced thereof. I had thought not to have shown your letter to any, but to have done my best to reconcile differences betwixt us, in the best season and manner I could; but Capt. Standish requiring an answer thereof publickly in the Court, I was forced to produce it, and that made the breach so wide, as he can

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\* Piscataway. — Eds.

tell you. I propounded to the Court to answer Mr. Princes letter, your Governor, but the Court said it required no answer, it being an answer to a former letter of ours. I pray [you certifie] Mr. Prince so much, and others whom it concerneth [that no neglect or ill manners be imputed to me] thereabout.\*

"The late letters I received from England wrought in me divers fears of some trials which are like to fall upon us ; and this unhappy contention between you and us, and between you and Piscataqua, will hasten them, if God with an extraordinary hand do not help us. To reconcile this for the present will be very difficult, but time cooleth distempers ; and a common danger approaching to us both, will necessitate our writing again : I pray you therefore, sir, set your wisdom and patience at work, and exhort others to the same, that things may not proceed from bad to worse. So making our contentions like the barrs of a castle, by that a way of peace may be kept open, whereat the God of Peace may have entrance in his own time. If you suffer wrong it shall be your honour to bear it patiently ; but I go too far needlessly in puting you in mind of these things. God hath done great things for you, and I desire his blessings may be multiplied upon you more. I will commit no more to writing ; but commending myself to your prayers, I am your truly loving friend in our Lord Jesus,

THOMAS DUDLEY."

NEWTOWN, JUNE 4th, 1634."

By this letter it appears that Mr. Dudley was a very wise man and knew how to express his mind in apt and gentle expressions, not willing to provoke others, although he were never so confident that he was in the right ; for by his wise and moderate proceedings in the case, he satisfied their neighbors at Plymouth, who thought they were injured by the unnecessary intrusion of the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, in a matter which did not really concern them, and maintained peace at home amongst them that so much differed from him in the case then depending before them. Mr. Dudley indeed was not remiss in matters of justice, but severe enough ; but yet

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\* The blanks in the MS. are supplied from a copy of this letter in Bradford's Hist of Plymouth Plantation, p. 320. — Eds.

when matters were not clear he was slow to proceed to judgment, as most wise men used to be.

He was highly accounted of always for his wisdom in managing of affairs of the greatest concernment, and therefore was at the first called to be one of the standing council of the Massachusetts, while that trust was put in the hands of the first three, where it remained for several years, when it was arrested out of their hands by the importunate striving of some gentlemen of a more popular spirit, and so was afterwards shared amongst all the assistants in common. And as the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts has large experience of Mr. Dudley's wisdom and zeal in many cases of moment and difficulty all the time that he was able to steer the affairs of the commonwealth; so in an especial manner in the time of the familistical opinions \* that were broched in the country, Anno 1636, 1637, when the countrey was in danger to have been over-run with that sort of men; but for Mr. Dudley's courage and constancy to the truth, things issued well; he being always found to be a steadfast friend thereunto, & one that would not shrink therefrom, for hope of favor or fear of enemies.

After our Hooker and his church removed out of the bounds of the Massachusetts, Mr. Dudley, not willing to remove so far from the center, took up his station at a nearer stand, viz., at a place then known only by the Indian name of Agawam, since called Ipswich, and twenty six miles from Cambridge, alias Newtown, his first seat; but the country soon found a need of his wisdom to help to strengthen them, in that storm of trouble that began to arise immediately after his removal, so as the necessity of the Government and importunity of friends, enforced him to return back two or three years after his going away. The town he returned unto was called Roxbury, within two miles of Boston, where he was near at hand to be counselled or advised with in any exigent; divers of

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\* Mr. Adlard has it, "*fanatical* opinions." — EDS.



which did presently appear after his return; of him it was verified what the poet saith, "*Virtutem presentem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quærimus invitis.*" At one time in the year 1641,\*

to accept the place of

he was chosen unto

kindness he met withal, yet comforted him

his coming to Roxbury,

it pleased God to take away his first wife, by whom he had one son and four daughters; the first of which four was, in her father's lifetime, endowed with so many excellencies, as not only made her known in the gates of her own city, but in the high places of the world, by some choice pieces of poetry, published with great acceptance, as may be seen by the testimony of sundry gent<sup>l</sup>. well skilled in that art, prefixed thereunto. Of her may Solomon's words be really verified,—“though many other daughters had done wonderfully, yet she excelled them all.” But to return; the loss of Mr. Dudley's former wife made way for a second choice, by whom he had three children, the eldest yet surviving, who may be likely to inherit his father's honor & dignity, as well as his name, place and virtues. He was a man of a great spirit, as well as of great understanding; suitable to the family he was, by his father, descended from; and envy it self cannot deny him a place amongst the first three that ever were called to intermeddle in the affairs of the Massachusetts. He was endowed with many excellent abilities that qualified him thereunto; for he was known to be well skilled in the law, for which he had great opportunities under Judge Nichols. He was likewise a great historian, and so could converse with the dead † of former ages, as well as with those amongst whom his own lot was

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\* The blanks are in the MS. Mr. Adlard prints, “in the year 1641, *quickly after* his coming to Roxbury,” &c. The words “quickly after” are written into the MS. by a later hand. — EDS.

† Mr. Adlard has it, “*emerge with the seed* of former ages.” A few only of his errors are noticed. — EDS.

cast. He had an excellent pen, as was accounted by all ; nor was he a mean poet. Mention is made by some of his relations of a paper of verses, describing the state of Europe in his time, which having passed the royal test in King James's time, who was himself not meanly learned, and so no unmeet judge of such matters ; but in his latter times he conversed more with God and his own heart, foreseeing his own change fast approaching upon him, which he discovered by a small parcel of verses, found in his pocket after his death ; which were those that follow : —

“ Dimme eyes, deaf ears, cold stomach shew,  
 My dissolution is in view  
 Eleven times seven near lived have I,  
 And now God calls, I willing dye.  
 My shuttles's shut, my race is run,  
 My sun is set, my deed is done.  
 My span is measured, [my] tale is told,  
 My flower's faded & grown old.  
 My life is vanish'd, shadows fled,  
 My soul's with Christ, my body dead.  
 Farewell, dear wife, child<sup>n</sup> & friends,  
 Hate heresy, make blessed ends,  
 Bear poverty, live with good men,  
 So shall we meet with joy agen.  
 Let men of God, in courts & churches watch  
 O'er such as do a toleration hatch,  
 Least y<sup>t</sup> ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,  
 To pay you all with heresy & vice.  
 If men be left & otherwise combine,  
 Mine epitaph's — I did no hurt to thine.”

These were good ornaments to a gent<sup>n</sup>, but that which crowned all, was his sincere piety, exact justice in his dealings, hospitality to strangers, and liberality to the poor ; which the approbation that God himself gives of a man that shall be blessed to keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment ; and commanding his family so to do, in order to obtaining the good of the covenant with God himself. He lived to a good old age, being full of days before he was called hence ; when he was found as a shock of corn, that cometh in in his season, being entered into the seventy seventh year of his age :

his death happened on the 31st of July, 1653, at Roxbury, where he was honorably interred. One of the ministers of the coun[try] honored him with a small parcel of verses, both Latin and English, in remembrance of his stedfast adherence to the truth in the dangerous time of error, when many were ready to turn aside therefrom.

(Indorsed,)

“THE LIFE OF THOMAS DUDLEY,  
SEVERAL TIMES GOVERNOR OF  
MASSACHUSETTS COLONY OF NEW ENGLAND.”

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In presenting these papers to the Society, Mr. Dudley stated that his family were once in possession of other papers which had been borrowed from time to time by persons professing an interest in antiquarian pursuits; and, he feared, had never been returned. The most of these now presented to the Society had only recently been recovered, after having been long missing.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. H. A. S. D. Dudley, for the very valuable donation made by him this day to the Library and Cabinet of the Society.

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### FEBRUARY MEETING.

A stated monthly meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President in the chair.

In the absence of Mr. DEANE, who was detained by illness, Mr. SMITH was appointed Recording Secretary *pro tempore*, and read the record of the last meeting.

The Librarian announced the list of donors to the Library during the last month.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter of acceptance from Pierre Margry, of Paris.